

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1837.

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1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1.50; three months \$4; six months \$7.50; twelve months \$15. Longers in proportion.

A CARD.

DR. F. B. GEOGHEGAN,

having permanently settled in Lexington, respectfully offers his services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. OFFICE ON SHORT STREET, (Immediately in the rear of the Court-house.) Where he may always be found, except when absent on professional business.

Lexington, May 18, 1837—20-14.

A. M'COY.

Is now receiving and will keep on hand, at his stand on Main street, a few doors below L. Taylor's Confectionary, a choice stock of

GROCERIES,

Which he offers for sale, wholesale or retail, at moderate prices and on reasonable terms. He respectfully invites merchants from the adjacent towns, who make purchases in Lexington, and others who wish good bargains, to give him a call.

Constantly on hand M'COY'S RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER, by the keg or quantity, and a large stock of LEAD and SHOT. He will also store or sell goods on commission.

Lexington, May 16, 1837—21-31

SPUN COTTON.

A LARGE LOT OF R. S. HAVLAND and Co's. SPUN COTTON for sale, warranted good, and sold as low as it can be bought in the city.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co.

may 3, 1837—18-14.

New Wholesale and Retail

Grocery Store

FRANCIS McLEAR

AND

PHILIP O'CONNELL

HAVE entered into Partnership in the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERY BUSINESS,

UNDER THE NAME OF

McLEAR & O'CONNELL.

At the North West Corner of Main and Main-Cross Streets, a little below Keiser's Tavern, and opposite Mr. Logan's Currying Shop.

Where they are now receiving a large & well selected assortment of

GROCERIES.

Which they offer very low, for cash.

They are prepared to receive and forward Goods consigned to their care, on as liberal terms as any house in the City. They will make liberal advances on goods consigned to them. They have a House on Water Street, close to where the Steam Cars stop, which will save drays.

They have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a regular supply of SUPERFINE FLOUR, manufactured by Mr. G. SHROYER, the owner of Dupuy's celebrated Mills.

They have also made arrangements with a celebrated manufacturer of STONEWARE, at Maysville, to sell his Stone-Ware on commission. They have now on hand several wagon loads, well assorted which they offer on liberal terms.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their stock. Merchants from a distance will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Lexington, May 6, 1837—19-14.

Great Bargains!

TO BE HAD AT THE

MARBLE FRONT STORE.

No. 52, Main St.

As for style and quality, they cannot be

beat in the West or any where else:

ONE HUNDRED PIECES SUPERFINE

CLOTHES!

With a large and splendid lot of

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

RICH figured satins; silk challoes; ditto

plaid silk, satins and challoes of every

color; plaid and striped muslins; jackets;

plaid and striped muslins; plain straw bonnets;

open work bonnets; kid, morocco and leather

shoes, with a thousand other articles impossible

to think of at present.

J. T. FRAZER

N. B. A handsome assortment of Carpeting,

Rugs and Druggists, just received.

Lexington, May 30, 1837—22-14.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the HOUSE in which

I now live, on Main Street, adjoining

SAM'L. RUD. The House is large, contains

9 rooms, and in a pleasant part of the City.—

There is a large LOT attached, containing one

acre, and Stables, Carriage House, and every

other necessary out building. Any person

wishing a handsome situation, would do well to

call and see this.

JACOB UTTINGER.

Lexington, June 1, 1837—22-24.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

May 18th, 1837.

A large and respectable assembly of the citizens of Morgan county, having met at the court house, in West Liberty, on the 18th inst, for the purpose of expressing their respect and high esteem, for the moral character, learning and talents of the Hon. Kenes Farrow, Judge of the Montgomery Judicial district; and having called Ew'd Wills Esq. to the Chair, and appointed Daniel P. Moseley secretary, and the following Gentlemen, to wit, Wm. Conner Esq. of Greenup county a practicing attorney in said district, Dan. P. Moseley, John L. Elliott, S. M. Farish, James G. Hazeltine, Jacob Morton, A. Reed, Col. W. Henry and Eli Likins, a committee to draft suitable resolutions for the occasion, who, after retiring for a short time, returned with the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Your committee do not wish to be considered, as making a parade on the present occasion for its own sake, but suppose that an unostentatious expression of public sentiment, in respect to an individual holding a highly responsible and important office, more especially when that individual, who we consider to be public property, has been assailed and his character and qualifications for the office he holds, impugned, through the medium of the public papers; probably to gratify the disappointed feelings, of aspirants and sectarian oppositians, is not only necessary, but, actually called for in the case of the individual who is the subject of this meeting.

Public men belong to the public, and to be duly appreciated should be generally known. To diffuse knowledge is the business of the informed; we, therefore, think that an expression of public sentiment at this time and place, by this people, relative to the individual who has been the occasion of this meeting, is the most suitable means by which to disabuse the public mind, relative to his moral worth and qualifications for office. Not that we suppose we are better acquainted with Judge Kenes Farrow on those points than any other people, but as he has been a constant practitioner of law in our judicial district, for at least twenty years, and in our circuit for ten or twelve at least, and many of us have been acquainted with him both in his private and official character, for, and during the first named term, we reasonably suppose that, so far as such a knowledge extends that such expression of sentiment, will be taken for what it is worth, & have its due weight and influence in placing his true character before the public.

Your committee think, for Judge Farrow to be highly valued and esteemed, is only to be well known.

Resolved therefore, in order to contribute our share towards rendering to Judge Farrow what is really due; that, having witnessed the able, orderly and prompt manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, at the May term of this circuit court, which has this day terminated, and so far as we are informed relative to the performance of those duties at the other courts, in this judicial district; and from our knowledge of the moral character, learning and talents of the Judge, whilst he was at the bar, we believe that he will fully answer the most flattering anticipations of his friends and fellow citizens, and in the end, convince the public generally, that he is worthy of their highest esteem.

Resolved that we duly appreciate the act of the executive, in placing so able and faithfully an individual upon the bench of this district in place of Judge Silas W. Robbins resigned.

These being read were with the foregoing preambles unanimously adopted; by a large numbers of citizens of this county.

EDWARD WELLS, President.

DAN. P. MOSELEY Secy.

A draft for \$22 94, by the Post Office Department, upon the Western Bank of this city, was presented a day or two since, and payment refused; yet this bank has in its vaults nearly \$30,000 of the post office money at this time.

A draft of \$500, drawn by the Post Master General on the Post Master of this city, was on Saturday presented, and paid in specie.—*Pennsylvanian.*

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Is not the subjoined a fair specimen of whig reasoning? We apprehend that our whig friends have argued not less wildly or foolishly, than the subjoined examples exhibit.

There have been several breaches recently in the Erie Canal. All in consequence of the Albany Regency.

There was a heavy frost in and near Richmond, Va. some nights ago, by which many precious vegetables were cut off. We may safely attribute this to the malign influence of the Richmond Enquirer, and the officious meddling of the "odoriferous democrats."

The peach blossoms in New Jersey

have severely suffered. Is not this the act of Governor Dickinson?

The 'shad fishery on the Potomac, has not been successful this year. When will the people shake off the despotism which thus interferes with their dearest interest?

There was a mob in Cincinnati a few days ago, about a young woman, who was supposed to be abducted by forcible means, but it was afterwards ascertained that she was confined by means of her own choice. Here is another example of the effects of the precious specie circular.

A poor widow was turned out of house and home, a few days ago by a grating landlord. And yet Mr. Van Buren receives and pockets his salary.

There is a poor prospect for crops in several parts of the country. And yet the stone-hearted government refuses to charter a national bank.

A states prison bird was recently caught in an act of petty larceny. He was caught in the act, but obstinately refused to confess. What a commentary this on General Jackson's favorite sentiment, "that the blessings of government, like the dews of heaven, shall be disposed alike on the rich and the poor."

The Bank of the United States has suspended specie payments. Does not this prove beyond the possibility of a doubt, the necessity for a national bank?

Two men were severely injured by falling from one of the dilapidated walls of Joseph's Banking House. Comment is unnecessary. An indignant people will put down a corrupt administration that has thus dared to trample on the constitution and laws.—*N. Y. Times.*

—We have had no failure here except the FAILURE of the Town clock. It is owing, we suppose to the specie circular, and failure of the United States Bank to get a recharter! This is the fashion now-a-days, to attribute all mischief to the administration.—*Gloucester Democrat.*

HURRA FOR LITTLE GRANVILLE!—This little Bank, like a brave little hero, as she is, held out specie payment longer than Nick Biddle! Here is bravery for you, worth recording.

P. S.—We are just informed too, that the little Granville intends to stick to it—obtain the deposits and regulate the currency—as Biddle cant do it any longer.—*Western Hemisphere.*

The President's reply to the Committee of Tobacco Planters, of Prince George's county, Md. The committee make the following report of the President's reply to their communication:—*Pennsylvanian*

"After perusing these attentively the President remarked, that immediately after the attention of Congress had been called to the Tobacco trade, and their action on the subject, it had engaged as it well merited (being an interest of the most valuable character) the serious consideration of the Executive. And that he had caused already many steps to be taken to promote its prosperity and success. In particular, that our Ministers in England and France had been furnished with the necessary instructions on the subject; that instructions were also in a course of preparation for our Minister in Prussia, and that Mr. Joshua Dodge, a gentleman of great practical information in this business, and who had been appointed as a special agent to assist and co-operate with Mr. Wheaton, the Minister, in relation to it, would sail with the instructions without delay. He also stated that no Minister to Austria had been appointed as yet, and that for special reasons he did not desire to make the appointment earlier than the next meeting of Congress, but that no injury would probably result to the Tobacco trade from this delay, as he intended in the interim, to send an agent to that country whose duty it should be to collect all the material facts and information which he could in respect to it. The effect of which would be to render more easy and certain of success the efforts which our Minister would be instructed to make when sent."

From the New York Courier & Enquirer. "It affords us pleasure to say that the rumor of Gen. Jackson's having a draft protested in this city, or of his losing a large sum of money by the failure of Yeatman, Wood & Co., of Nashville, or in any other way is utterly without foundation. We have seen a letter from the old General in which he says, that for twenty years he has not drawn a draft upon any person whatever; that he is in no way responsible to the amount of a dollar, for any person or persons, except for the purchase of two or three slaves by his adopted son; and that all the rumors in relation to his drafts, his endorsements, and his losses are entirely false and without the shadow of foundation in truth."

The Deposite Banks.—We have reason to know that a circular has been prepared in the Treasury Department, for

all the Deposite Banks. It requires them to state the causes of their suspension of specie payments, and at what time they are likely to resume them. Until they do, they are to receive no more deposits, and they are called upon to render up forthwith to the Government, all the deposits they now hold. The Government may call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come?—*N. Y. Courier.*

ENGLAND AND HER CANADIAN COLONIES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, April 14. CANADA.—The house went into committee on the resolutions relating to Canada. On the fifth resolution being read.

Mr. Roebuck rose and strongly opposed it. He was convinced, that if the house agreed to the resolution, it would be impossible ever to expect a reconciliation of the people of Canada. It would have the effect of separating that colony from the mother country. He said, he had to propose a plan for the pacification of the Canadas, and he trusted the house would give him its attention while he stated what the plan was. What he had was to propose, if possible, a plan which should adjust the dispute arising between the mother country and the colonies, in which there existed peculiar differences. (Hear.) His plan referred to the following particulars, first, the legislative council; secondly, to the executive council, and thirdly, to what had already been hinted at in the resolutions of his Majesty's ministers; namely, a general assembly.

So far the alterations which were proposed affected the constitution not merely of Lower Canada, but of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island. He should also include in his plan the finances of Lower Canada, the Land Tenure Act, the land company, and that which was also hinted at in the resolutions of his Majesty's ministers, an alteration in the boundaries of Lower Canada. He wished to make the legislative council responsible to themselves. He first proposed to abolish that council. Every person who had spoken of that council had condemned it. In the year 1828 a committee of that house had condemned it. The resolution passed by that house the other night had condemned it, and the commissioners appointed by his Majesty's government had condemned it. What he proposed was to create an executive council to be called the governor in council, and to be composed of an attorney and solicitor general and ten councillors, to be chosen by the governor. They should have the power, when a bill was passed by the House of assembly, to revise that measure and suggest amendments, and then send it back to the House of Assembly, but they were to have no power of rejection. The bill was to be afterwards sent to the governor himself, who might either give or withhold his assent. According to his plan, the council would be directly responsible to the governor and directly to the House of Assembly. He did not want to have a council like the present one, which was responsible to no one. He proposed therefore, the abolition of the legislative council, and that the governor or council should perform their functions. His great object was to have a general assembly over all the Canadas. What he therefore proposed was, that the house of Assembly of each province should choose five delegates, and that they should constitute a general assembly. Then came the question what their functions were to be. He proposed that the first should be two-fold, first, judicial, and secondly, legislative. The first would give them the power of impeaching the judges. He should propose also that this body should choose one judge, who should sit as a court of appeal; performing the functions which were at present performed by the privy council of England. Proceeding one step further, he came to the next difficulty, and that related to the finances. He proposed to have a permanent civil list, and he said the people of Canada would accede to that. He would include in the civil list the governor, the judges, and ten of the executive council; but in return he demanded a complete giving up of the whole revenue of Lower Canada. On the subject of the boundaries of Lower Canada, I would entreat the government to do nothing. They have enough in their hands already in the shape of dispute—let them not add another difficulty to a subject already complicated. Such was his plan for the pacification of Canada, sufficiently extensive in its reforms to satisfy the just demands of the people of Canada, and containing nothing which ought to alarm or affront the pride of this country. The time must come when the whole of our American possessions shall become independent states; and there are peculiar combinations that occur when this happens; one fraught with danger to England, aye, to Europe; the other carrying with it protection to the world at large. If any circumstances

should lead the English colonies of America to join themselves with the United States, and thus confer upon that already powerful people an unbroken line of coast from the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole, and also a territory stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean—if such an event should happen, a very few years would be required to make this American republic as formidable to all the nations of the earth as was ancient Rome in her days of greatness. But if we could form a northern federal republic out of our colonies to check and control this mighty power, we should act wisely and with forethought. Let us, then, not so anger and thwart these our colonies while under our dominion, as to make them turn to the United States for sympathy and support; but let us teach them to act together, to look also to us for kindness and assistance, so that, when the act of separation does occur, we shall still be close friends, aiding each other, and protecting and reciprocally forwarding the interests of both nations. The scheme he had proposed has this end in view. It remains to be seen whether that end meets with the approbation of this house, and whether the means suggested are in their opinion adequate to the purpose intended.

Sir R. Peel and Lord Stanley expressed an intention to vote for the resolutions, though they both thought that more resolute and permanent measures ought to be adopted.

Lord J. Russell declared that he must persevere in the resolutions; that he could not forego the principle on which they were founded.

The following Parody is from a friend in Charleston, S. C., and presents a good picture of the times. Copied from the Win-yaw Intelligencer, of June 30, 1837.

What's this dull town to me? No cash is here,
Where's all the business? No cash is here,
What makes the planters sad, No cash is here,
Factors crazy, merchants mad? No cash is here,
Oh! times are very bad— No cash is here,
Oh! cause upon the banks, No cash is here,
Hard times the men do cry, No cash is here,
Hard times the women sigh; No cash is here,
Ruin and Misery— No cash is here.

ROBERT. The above words may be sung to the tune called "Robin Adair."

NOTICE.

THE members of the Militia Companies of Captains Atchison and Castleman, are requested to meet at the Republican Meeting House, on Saturday the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming a Volunteer Uniform Company, out of said Militia Companies. All those friendly to such a company being formed, are earnestly requested to attend. June 6th, 1837—23-14.

Caution.

THIS is to warn all persons from shooting, fishing, hunting or trespassing in any manner, on my plantation, as I am determined to put the law in force against such.

WALTER CARR, Sen.

Fayette Co., June 1, 1837.—22-14.

Veterinary Surgery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington, and the country at large, that he intends remaining for some length of time in Lexington, at Mr. SAMUEL PERL'S Tavern, Water-street, where he intends to commence his practice of CUREING HORSES of various diseases—such as the Spavin, Ringbone, Pol-e-vil, Fistula, Sore Eyes, and various other diseases that horses are subject to. Persons having horses afflicted with any of the above diseases, by bringing him the horse or horses, or sending for him in time, he will guarantee to effect a cure.

JOHN. HOBLEY.

Lex April 15, 1837—16-3m

A CARD.

DR. S. PILKINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, in the various branches of his profession. Office on Main-Street, next door to Mrs. GAYWOOD'S. Lexington, May 3, 1837—18-14.

For the benefit of the city

Of Lexington.

RED BUCK.

THIS well bred BULL is kept on my premises, adjoining the residence of JAMES G. McKINNEY, Esq., and will accommodate such Cows as may be sent him, at One Dollar and Fifty Cents each, which may be discharged by One Dollar sent with the cow. RED BUCK was got by Dun's full bred Durham Bull, out of a fine blooded Cow.

PRESLEY ATHEY.

Lexington, May 31, 1837—22-14.

ARMSTRONG'S PRACTICE.

JUST received and for sale at Skillman's, Main-street, Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, by the late John Armstrong, M. D. Edited by Joseph Rix, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. April 19, 1837—16-14

From the Pennsylvanian.

ADJOURNED TOWN MEETING, Assembled this morning, 22d inst, at 10 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee of Seven who were appointed to correspond with the banks.

The meeting was one of the largest ever assembled in Old Independence Square, and the utmost harmony and good feeling pervaded the vast multitude. All seemed anxious to preserve the public order, and retired at the adjournment in peace and quietness.

The report of the Committee appointed to correspond with the Banks, was presented and read in a clear and distinct voice by Wm. Thompson. The resolutions were afterwards read, in a masterly manner, by Col. Rob't M. Lee, who prefaced them with a few eloquent remarks.

The resolutions were seconded by E. A. Penniman, of Spring Garden, in a forcible and eloquent manner, exposing the weakness and sophistry of the Bank documents, and placing the authors in no very enviable light before the public. He spoke about half an hour with energy, argument and clearness, and his remarks were received with great applause. The documents and resolutions were then unanimously adopted. John Ferral then introduced a series of resolutions; which he sustained by a pertinent and eloquent speech. The meeting was subsequently addressed by John Crossin, Eli Dillin, and Rob't M. Lee, when the meeting adjourned.

The following is the report of the Committee:

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Your Committee, who were appointed to correspond with the Banks, respectfully report:

That they immediately organized, and proceeded to the subject matter of their appointment, by addressing the following circular to the various Banks:

To the Presidents and Directors of the Banks.

GENTLEMEN:—You are no doubt aware that on the afternoon of the 15th inst., a meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia was held in Independence Square. Its object was to take such measures as are required by the present extraordinary state of affairs—that of the refusal of the banks to redeem their notes in gold or silver. The meeting was unprecedented in size, and composed principally of those who most directly and materially suffer in their business and labor by this unexpected proceeding. Those assembled were actuated by no motive or desire, but to sustain, to the extent of their ability, the existing laws of the commonwealth applicable to this emergency.

Among the resolutions, resulting from deliberations which it is scarcely necessary for us to say were conducted with equal unanimity and temperance, was the following:—

Resolved, That a committee of 7 be appointed, to hold correspondence with the banks of the city and county, with instructions to inquire whether they will agree to pay their ten or five dollar bills, or to what extent they will go in redeeming their notes; and that said committee report to an adjourned meeting, to be held at this place, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The undersigned were designated, by the meeting to compose that committee, and now address you, in accordance with its instructions. Representing so large a body of your fellow citizens, who hold your promissory notes, as the proceeds of their industry, we cannot doubt the propriety of inquiring the reason of the banks for so suddenly adopting the course to which they have resorted; and of desiring an answer to the inquiries embraced in the resolution.

The committee are of opinion that the payment of all notes of the denomination of \$5, or even \$10, will not be injurious to any solvent bank—and will prevent the incalculable evil which must inevitably result from the indiscriminate issue of small bills.

Having mixed much among our fellow citizens, we do not hesitate to say that they confidently expect a full and candid reply to those inquiries; and as the meeting by which we were appointed, will reassemble on Monday next, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. we ask that it may be made to us before Saturday, 12 o'clock.

F. STOEVER, JOHN WILBANK, THOMAS HOGAN, ROBERT M. LEE, E. A. PENNIMAN, NATHAN HALL, WM. THOMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1837.

At a meeting of delegates from all the Banks of the city of Philadelphia and adjoining districts, held at the Exchange, the following reply to the communication of the Committee of the public meeting held on the 15th inst. addressed to the said Banks, was unanimously agreed

to, and ordered to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary on behalf of the meeting.

To Messrs. F. Stoeber, E. A. Penniman, John Wilbank, Nathan Hall, Thos. Hogan, Wm. Thompson, Robert M. Lee.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of the 17th inst. was yesterday received and submitted to a meeting of Delegates from the Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, in whose name we are authorized to answer your inquiries. This we shall proceed to do promptly and cheerfully.

Between the Banks and the community there ought always to be a clear understanding. The Banks are in fact the representatives of the capital and industry of the Community. If the business of the country was confined merely to what could be carried on with gold and silver, that business would be in the hands of the very few who could command gold and silver, and nine-tenths of all those works which give employment to industry would cease to exist. It is the banks which supply by credit the want of gold and silver. They enable men with more industry and talents than money to undertake valuable works, to employ a great number of hands, and give activity to the spirit of enterprise.

The factories, the ship building, the house-building, the coal-mines, the canals, the roads—the whole industry of the country, are in a great degree supported or assisted by credits derived from banks. The banks, then, are inseparable from the industry of the country. If the country prospers, the banks prosper; if the country suffers, the banks suffer; and the banks can never do anything which injures the country, which does not still more injure themselves.

Accordingly in the late proceedings they have been guided by the same principle of common interest, which will readily appear by the answer to your two inquiries.

1st. You express a wish to know the reasons of the adoption of the measure of suspending specie payments.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks of Philadelphia, was occasioned by this—that the banks of New York stopped paying specie. The banks of Philadelphia, therefore, thought if others would not pay specie to them and to the citizens of Philadelphia, it would be very wrong to pay specie to others—because this would be paying specie at the expense of the citizens of Philadelphia.

The specie in the banks of Philadelphia is the fund on which loans and made to the merchants, manufacturers and mechanics of Philadelphia. When the specie diminishes, the loans are diminished; and if the banks had gone on paying specie to the New York banks, they would have been obliged to cease lending to the merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, and the consequence would be, that all the laboring classes would soon have been without employment.

If the banks part with their specie, the question then was, whether it was better to suspend the factories, suspend all trade, suspend all house-building, all canal-making, all road-making or to suspend specie payment. If the banks had been so thoughtless as to go on till all the specie had been drawn from them, how could they lend money to pay the wages of the industrious classes, who would have been thrown out of employ by thousands.

The suspension, then, was for the very purpose of enabling the Banks to lend to those who pay the wages of the industrious classes; and we think that so far from being an object of censure, it was the indispensable duty of the banks not to part with their specie; that is to say, not to give up the means of lending to those who could employ so many industrious and worthy citizens.

2d. Your next enquiry is, whether, during the general suspension, the banks might not pay their five or ten dollar notes.

The banks have considered this matter carefully and frequently. They would be glad to do it, but they are satisfied that it would be injurious to the laboring classes.

The reasons are these. If it is right to suspend specie payments at all, if it is necessary to protect the industry of the City and County—the measure must be carried out, or it will be of no service.—For look at the effect of it. Specie is now at a premium. If five dollar notes will bring specie, then five dollar notes are at the same premium as specie.—They will then be bought up and brought to the Banks, the specie drawn from them and sent away, so that if all the five dollar notes were paid in specie, there would not be a dollar of it in circulation. If, when it was paid out, you could keep it in circulation, it would be well, but that is impossible, while it is bought up immediately, and carried off. Besides, to pay five dollar notes, is just as bad as paying hundred dollar notes, because the owner of a hundred dollar note has only to come first and get it changed into five, and then he draws the whole hundred in specie and sends it away. Again, why should you pay a five dollar note and not a ten, or fifty? Would it be just to pay one man, and not pay all? Is it not better to keep all the specie safely, until the time comes when every body can be paid alike?

The course of the banks of Philadelphia has been justified completely by the conduct of all the other Banks in the U. States; as far as we have heard from them, they all having suspended specie payments, and all having avoided making any distinction between small notes and large ones. The very

few institutions that made an effort, under the most favorable circumstances, to continue specie payments, after the experiment of a few days, or hours, found themselves compelled to submit to overruling necessity. When all the Banks in the U. States protect their neighbors by keeping their specie, it would appear to be unsafe for the Philadelphia Banks to expose the merchants, manufacturers and mechanics of the city and county to the injury they must suffer by any premature attempt to pay specie. In conclusion, it may be proper to add, that it has been suggested that the banks might be induced to part with their present stock of specie. We deem it a duty to apprise you that no such disposition exists, and that the banks looking steadily to a resumption of specie payments, will carefully guard their present supply, and will not reduce it for the purpose of gain. We have now given candidly the motives of the proceedings of the Banks, and shall be gratified if they appear reasonable to the respectable body of our fellow citizens whom you worthily represent on this occasion.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) MANUEL EYRE,
Chairman.
JOHN B. TREVOR, Secretary.

While your committee acknowledge full courtesy in their intercourse with the banks, they totally dissent from the doctrines promulgated by their delegates; believing it to be addressed to the eye, rather than the sense—to the ignorance of the community, and not to its reason or judgment. In the present embarrassment all classes are affected, none are exempt from its desolating effects; yet the laboring classes are distinctly addressed. The Bank of Germantown says, "That in consequence of the foreign debt, owing by our country, 'created' by excess of importations, suspension of specie payments seems 'to be the only means by which it could be retained' in the country." And again says the President, "I am fully aware that Congress has it perfectly in its power to liquidate the foreign debt without the least inconvenience." Your committee protest against the nation being held responsible for the debts of individuals. If merchants embark in wild and ruinous speculations, involving themselves and families, your committee are at a loss to know, why business and trade, road making, ship building, and house building, and all the other avenues for the accession of real wealth, should be stopped for their especial benefit? much less, why the gold and silver of the nation should be exported for the purpose of liquidating their debts? Your committee conceive the Banking system to be a system of fraud and oppression—by which the few control the entire prosperity of the country, depreciate and raise all the necessities of life at their will—and subject the whole people to their arbitrary decision in obtaining loans for the prosecution of an unprofitable trade.

Your committee indulge the hope that the present state of affairs will not be without its good, in impressing upon the people the absolute necessity of turning their attention to the all important subject, the Banking System.

For a more full expression of the sentiments of your committee, your attention is respectfully invited to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we regard with indifference and contempt, the puerile style and tone of the letter addressed by the delegates of the banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, to the committee appointed to address them on behalf of a large assemblage of citizens, quite as competent as themselves to understand the ordinary operations of circumstances, which they have pretended to explain with such ridiculous minuteness; we do still deeply regret that their communication is wanting in that manly, frank, and explicit declaration of their present situation and future intentions, which the existing state of affairs so imperiously demands.

Resolved, That the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, holding large amounts of paper money issued by the banks, have a right to a clear exposition of their present situations, and of their ability and intentions to redeem their notes in gold and silver, the only legitimate currency of the country. That, from the letter of the delegates of banks, we, and all the citizens who hold their promises to pay, are utterly unable to know whether they are worth one cent; whether these banks possess the means of redeeming them with specie, and whether have adopted any measures for the resumption of specie payments.

Resolved, That in the reasons given in this letter for ceasing to pay their notes with specie, to wit: that the "Banks of New York refused to pay their own notes in specie," we see one of the strongest reasons ever presented to any community for abolishing or reforming such a vitiated system of currency. The banks of this city and county have now out, suppose, 30 millions of paper money, which was taken by the people on their pledge that they would pay it on demand, in gold and silver; they now tell us that they cannot do so, because the banks in New York will not pay their promise; and, if this reason is good, we suppose the people of Philadelphia are to keep this paper money just as long as the banks in other places chose to pursue the same system—a system vitally injurious to the honest industry of the largest portion of the community.

Resolved, That this communication of the Banks is equally unsatisfactory, in

presenting to our citizens no plan for the preservation of a lawful circulating medium of less than five dollars; that in their refusal to redeem their five dollar notes, and their refusal at the same time to issue the smaller denominations of specie currency, we can see nothing but a determination to deluge this whole neighborhood with spurious and constantly depreciating paper tickets, made in notorious violation of the law, and liable to be easily counterfeited, lost and destroyed.

Resolved, That while we totally disapprove of the existing system of Banks, Corporations, and Monopolies, which has been allowed to grow up in this Commonwealth, to the destruction of honest labor, and the violation of private industry and right, we yet demand that the provisions of the existing laws calculated (though in our opinion, quite insufficiently) to restrain these privileged institutions within some bounds, shall be maintained. That these laws do positively require every Bank to redeem its notes in Gold and Silver, or if it cannot do so, that it shall cease to issue any more of its depreciated paper, and take immediate steps for collecting its property, and paying its notes. We call upon the banks to do this. That those laws do positively forbid any dividends to be made among the Stockholders, till all their notes are redeemed in specie. We call upon the Banks to remember this, and apply all their profits to pay their notes. That those laws do positively forbid their Charter, unless they resume specie specie payments in ninety days. We call upon the Banks to remember this, and honestly apply themselves to do so. That those laws do positively forbid the issuing or circulation of any paper ticket, as circulating medium, under five dollars. We call upon the Banks and all Corporations to remember this.

Resolved, That we solemnly call on the delegates now assembled in Convention at Harrisburg, to introduce into our new constitution most positive, & peremptory provisions against the mad spirit of creating Banks, Corporations, and Monopolies, which heretofore existed in our State. That the free people of this Commonwealth will not submit to a system which, under the color of law, is interfering constantly with private enterprise; creating the most sudden and unjust fluctuations in the value of their property; opening the door to the most pernicious speculation; raising and depressing, without cause, the price of land, food and labor; subtracting from us the gold and silver acquired by our industry, and scattering from one end of our State to the other, a paper currency, which those who issue can discredit, and refuse to pay, by a combination among themselves, at any moment they choose.

Resolved, That we disclaim all connexion with mere party politics, and at this deeply important crisis, hold ourselves, as free citizens of Pennsylvania, far above all party connexions; that we know there are many in this vast assemblage, who have heretofore entertained different opinions on political topics; but that we do now, with one voice, express our approbation of that policy in the general government of the United States, which goes to uphold a currency of gold and silver, and not a currency of paper money; that our forefathers, the men who fought for and sustained our liberties, the framers of our constitution, the patriots whose memories we revere, and whose principles we proudly cherish, were hard money men; that we are determined to follow in their footsteps; that we solemnly call upon the present administration, manfully, fearlessly, and at all hazards, to go on collecting the public revenues, and paying the public dues in gold and silver; we solemnly call on them to exert all their exertions in saving the country (now free from national debt, a national bank, and a funding system) from any return to those emblems of foreign and wretched monarchies, to preserve this present proud pre-eminence of their country; and we do assure them, that in so doing, whatever clamor they may encounter from those whose prejudices, principles, passions or interest, have wedded them to that false and fatal system they will gain, and may rely upon in every emergency, the heartfelt support of the unbiassed yeomanry of the country, the laborer, the mechanic, the working men of our cities, towns and villages, from one end of this vast republic to the other.

Resolved, That while we know our rights, and knowing dare maintain them, we are ready and proud to vindicate the supremacy of our constitution and laws; that we pledge ourselves to support and carry out our principles, but that we view with the contempt it merits any insinuations that we shall do so except in that peaceful and manly way which free men in a free country know to be sufficient, and also know must be successful sooner or later; that we need no tumultuous assemblage, as we fear no ridiculous threats, but that we will meet and confer together, with that freedom and frankness which are demanded by the present position of affairs, and that we will adopt that straight forward course which the republicans of America have adopted on many an emergency heretofore.

Resolved, That a committee of one hundred be appointed by the officers of this meeting, for the purpose of ascertaining the most prompt and proper mode of proceeding against individuals and corporations for violating the laws prohibiting the issuing and circulating of small bills, to correspond with our friends in other portions of the United States, to take all legal measures in enforcing the Banks to pay their five dollar notes, and to perform such other duties as they may deem proper and necessary in the present emergency.

Resolved, That the Committee have authority to call this meeting together, and report to them, at such time as they deem it expedient.

F. STOEBER,
E. A. PENNIMAN,
JOHN WILBANK,
NATHAN HALL,
THOMAS HOGAN,
WM. THOMPSON,
ROBERT M. LEE.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE TOWN MEETING.

The following resolutions were adopted at the late town meeting. They are an answer to the late proceeding in New-York and Boston. They enforce the necessity of an adherence to the constitution and the laws of the country, and announce the determination of the people of the City and County of Philadelphia to support the executive authorities of the country and all public officers in the discharge of their official duties.

John Ferral then rose and addressed the meeting, concluding by reading the following preamble and resolutions, which were, on motion, adopted:

Whereas on Monday last, the 15th inst., in the largest assemblage of the people ever convened by public notice in this city, it was resolved to institute by Committee an inquiry into the condition of all the Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia; also, into the motives which had dictated their suspension of specie payments; also, into their intentions with respect to their proposed course at the present and through the future; also, into the securities they were willing to furnish for the safe keeping of the specie deposited in their vaults.

And Whereas, in instituting these inquiries, calmly, and in a form and manner calculated to give due time for reflection, the organs of the people had in view the acting with justice and with dignity, by affording all facilities to the public officers of the Banks for the explaining their own conduct, if it admitted of explanation; of removing every suspicion which might be unfounded, and of co-operating with the sovereign people in providing for the public safety, if so be the intentions which had dictated their late high handed measures had been pure and not treacherous.

And Whereas, taking perhaps the moderation of the people for simplicity, and their respect for the forms of justice and for the sanctity of the public peace for weakness and indecision, the officers of all the Banks of this city and county have permitted to themselves, by the organ of their delegates convened under their authority, to return to the inquiries of the committee an answer either dictated by idiosyncrasy and fatuity, or by the most insulting impudence.

And Whereas, in thus furnishing to the inquiries of the people an answer, which is no answer; an answer which is but a string of insulting mockeries—an answer, which, instead of presenting even an attempted exculpation of the high charges preferred against the Banks by the sovereign people in their assembly of 20,000, as convened on the 15th inst., before the old State House of our Independence: or any explanation, whatsoever, touching the past, present or future motives of the Banks, or any information touching their actual conduct, or touching the arrangements made or proposed by them, either for remedying at the present, or speedily and efficiently correcting through the future, the inconveniences to which they have exposed the whole community, by the arbitrary removal from circulation of the constitutional currency of the land.

And Whereas, instead of even attempting explanations, satisfactorily or apologetically, their answer does present only a string of false and absolutely ridiculous assertions, touching the use of Banks in general, and of unmeaning assurances, touching the "disposition" to act honestly, now entertained by the Philadelphia banks in particular.

And Whereas, these are no times when, nor the present an occasion where assertions are to be received as facts—fair speeches for convincing arguments, and say so promises, for efficient securities.

And Whereas, so far from the pretensions of the Banks, as set forth by their committee, having in them a shadow of truth so far from these institutions being "the representatives of the capital and industry of the country," or from their "supplying credit to men possessed of more industry and talents than money," it is notorious that the Banks are even more than the representatives, that they are the actual personifications of wholesale forgery and swindling; that the advances they make and the encouragements they furnish, for once that these are supplied to industry or to talent, ninety-nine times they are prostituted to shameless speculation, to wealthy chicanery, and to political fraud,—that our "factories, our ship-building, house-building, coal-mines, canals, roads, the whole industry of country," instead of being supported and assisted by the "credits" derived from the Banks, as is the pretension of the Bank Delegates, have been, under the patronage of their "credits," far worse than ruined; since they have hitherto been sold to unconstitutional monopoly at home, or confiscated to the use of monarchy and aristocracy abroad,—that our factories, instead of being nourished by the "credits" any more than by the capital of the Banks, are ruined by a foreign commerce, to which foreign commerce those "credits" are all prostituted; and, by means of which, the whole resources of the country are systematically drawn off to Europe,—that our "ship-building, and our ships, our

canals, our rail roads, the whole industry of the country," instead of being aided, developed and protected by the Banks, as set forth in this paper, by a committee of Bank Delegates, are all diverted from the service of this Republic; from the development of our domestic commerce, of the internal resources of our own States; of the genius and energy of our population, to the use and to the abuse of foreign empires; to the propping up of the rotten fortunes of Europe's Bankrupt Monarchs to whose insolvent subjects they are sold in the markets of Europe, paid for here in cyphers inscribed on the books of the British bank and its corresponding institutions, and, for which cyphers (called capital,) Messrs. Biddle, Baring, and Rothschild claim and export the specie treasure of this nation under the name of interest.

And Whereas, in fine, there now is what this letter of the Bank Delegates says, "there ought always to be, a clear understanding between the Banks and the community." Whereas, the community are now aware, fully aware, that the Banks, which have ever been traitors to the people, are, moreover, at this time, enemies to the country: that, so far from being (as the community but ten days ago might be supposed to consider them) American Banks, true to the trust confided in them, (namely, to the guardianship of the treasure of the nation,) they, by the act of this reply, endorsed, as it is, by the signature of a Director of the British Bank, (called Bank of the United States,) have now taught the community to see in them a dangerous affiliation of hostile institutions, leagued in stand conspiracy against popular liberty and American Independence.

And Whereas, discarding, henceforward, all thought of treaty or compromise with institutions in their very nature and origin unconstitutional;—in all their tendencies and effects hostile to liberty and democracy; and in their course, as pursued at this hour, positively dangerous to the safety, and threatening to the independence of the country;—and setting aside, in this hour of exigency, all minor considerations—turning our attention equally from the prattle presented in this reply of the Delegates of the Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, and from the tricks, either practised through the past, or designed at the present whether by the Banks themselves, or by the Foreign Party, which first established, has ever upheld, and would now uphold, their usurped supremacy; and bringing the whole force of our minds, and result of the long and painful political experience of this nation, and of mankind at large, to the study and appreciation of the actual position of our great Republic, we do express it as our decided conviction, that the measure of chief and primary importance to the immediate safety and future happiness of this country, is the safe retaining of our Gold and Silver treasure; that this treasure, if, excepted, would be instantly turned to the understanding, or to the open assault of our liberties, our national union, and our domestic peace; and that to the securing of this treasure, the popular efforts must be instantly directed, in conjunction with those of the National Executive, and of all officers of the United States.

And Whereas, it is our solemn conviction, that all the measures which have been taken by our National Executive, with a view to this important object, and to the equally important object of preserving our National Domain from further monopoly, by fraudulent speculation and paper money jobbing, whether home, or foreign, have been dictated alike by wisdom and by patriotism, and have been and are, most admirably calculated to secure the objects proposed.

And Whereas, the hostile British Party, which has ever, openly or secretly harassed our country, and waged war against its institutions from the first solemn date of our National Independence and Republican Liberty, the 4th of July, 1775, has recently threatened, through the organ of a British Press in New York, and has, yet more recently, attempted in Boston, to institute an organized resistance to United States Officers engaged in the discharge of their public duties, as strictly laid down to them, by existing laws of Congress, and as rendered still additionally obligatory, by recent orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Head of the Post Office Department.

And Whereas, the bitter experience of years has proved but too well the existence, in our own city, of a corresponding fiction ever on the watch to disturb the public peace, to outrage the public liberties, and to vilify the government of our choice, and the public officers dear to the people.

And Whereas, it is our conviction, that some certain, ever ready and strictly faithful means of protecting the public peace, by whomsoever, and whenever and whatever threatened, ought at all times to be within reach of our citizens and of our civil authorities.

And Whereas, the only legitimate, the only safe, and the only perfectly certain, and perfectly pure, source of protecting power, is THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES. Therefore be it.

Resolved, That these are times when the people, consistently with the self-evident principles of their Declaration, are called and empowered by Justice herself, and by the great and noble instinct of national preservation, to exert their sovereignty in primary meetings, and to devise extraordinary measures for extraordinary emergencies.

Resolved, That such times have been prepared by the action of our Banks acting in conjunction with a fraudulent foreign Commerce.

Resolved, That the people will hold themselves prepared to meet, and con-

sult, and to act under the solemn impression of this existing emergency, as events may necessitate.

Resolved, That the more effectually to uphold the constitutional government of our choice and of our love; to secure the rigid enforcing of the laws of Congress, and the orders of the Executive, either now issued or which may hereafter be issued, for the preservation and protection of the public lands from the grasp of speculators, and the securing to the nation its constitutional specie currency, to protect United States officers in the discharge of their public duties, and at the same time, the public peace from outrage: We, THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, do hold ourselves ready to organize in this city and county of Philadelphia, a first volunteer legion of ten thousand men, to be as shortly as possible fully armed and equipped, the same to be called THE PHILADELPHIA UNITED STATES' MINUTE MEN.

Resolved, That the standing duty of these Minute Men shall be to hold themselves ready at all times, by night or by day, whatever occupation they may be engaged, to fly to the rescue of the public peace and to the public service, and, in no case or under any pretext whatsoever, to allow order to be disturbed, the peaceful rights of the citizens to be violated, constitutional authorities to be resisted in the exercise of their functions, or their persons to be insulted.

Resolved, That we do hereby invite our fellow citizens of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and of all other cities, towns, or districts throughout the United States, in which peace, order, liberty, the rights of the citizen, or the authority of public officers shall seem threatened, to join us in the adoption of a similar measure, and to hold with us, by means of Committees of Safety, a regular correspondence; thereby to enable the people of our different States to co-operate with each other for the common safety and common good.

Resolved, That a Committee of Three to be selected by the officers of this meeting, to convey to the President of the United States, and to the Heads of Department, the cordial agreement of the People of the city and county of Philadelphia, with the course of their policy upon the three great questions of "the currency, foreign trade, and the public lands," and to express to them that, whatever may be the temporary discontent evinced by individuals (blinded or misled by the false influences or the false interests of the hour) they may at all times and we conceive, in all places, rely upon the common sense and honest patriotism of "the great mass of the People;" and that, for ourselves of the city and county of Philadelphia, we do hereby pledge our honor, our exertions and if needs be, our lives, to carry them safely through all opposition; to cooperate with them steadily and faithfully in the great work of our country's salvation and regeneration; and in the execution of the same, (to use the words of one beloved and revered Ex President) "to ask for nothing but what is clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong."

Resolved, That we concur in this opinion with the delegates of the banks; viz: "that between the banks and the community there ought always to be a clear understanding," but are compelled to declare that so far from this being the case, the operations of these institutions are shrouded in mystery, governed by selfishness and opposed to the public good, and that the ruin now inflicted on the industrious and confiding people by their shameful mismanagement, is another among many proofs of their total disregard of the interests and wishes of the community.

Resolved, That while the whole country presents a state of unexampled prosperity, and is by 30 millions of specie richer now than at any former period, yet the strange anomaly exists of a total suspension of specie payments by the banks, although the delegates gravely tell us, that if the country prospers the banks prosper.

Resolved, That we agree in opinion with the delegates, that when the "country suffers the banks suffer," but that to compare the actual difficulties of these institutions (after their past realization of dividends of 12 and 14 per cent. per annum on the investments of stocks, by reason of their extraordinary privileges,) to the embarrassment and calamities inflicted upon the whole mass by their (the banks) mismanagement, is an insult to the understanding.

Resolved, That the "common interest" of the banks is hostile to the common good of the nation; and that we cannot believe in the declaration, that their specie has the basis of loans to the "Merchants, Manufacturers and Mechanics of Philadelphia."—Knowing as we do that their facilities have been showered on "Shavers, Brokers and Speculators," and almost wholly denied to the classes of the community for whose benefit they are professedly created.

Resolved, That banking institutions are a moral and political evil—they administer to the gambling propensities of the sordid and unprincipled, who seek to grow rich without labor—at one moment inflating the country by reckless expansion—in the next prostrating it by cruel contraction—that the comfort of individuals, the happiness of the people, the prosperity of the nation, and the independence of the government, imperatively require the entire prostration of the system.

Resolved, That we clearly perceive the object of the U. S. Bank and the other banks to be to issue a flood of paper, thereby to raise the price of their stock so as to enable the speculators immedi-

ately connected with them to sell out at an advance, and with the means thus acquired to pay off the incumbrances brought upon them by their gambling transactions," depreciating the national currency so that they may get possession of it to satisfy their British and other foreign creditors.

Resolved, That the supremacy of the constitution and of the laws, must be maintained at all hazards; that their power must be applied in the case of defaulting banks, as it has been heretofore applied to defaulting individuals, and that these institutions must be taught that they are bound to respect and to obey the laws, and we hereby demand the constituted authorities of the country promptly to enforce the same.

Resolved, That we are determined to uphold the constitution and the laws against the attempts now making by corrupt speculators and the enemies of liberty to supply their places with "Banks and Rags," and that we will to a man maintain the Executive of the United States and the officers of the general government, in enforcing the provisions of the several acts of Congress which require in payment of the debts due to the government, "Gold or silver," coin, and not the idea that they are to be made to yield to the convenience of a certain portion of the community, heretofore remarkable for brawling against any violation of law—patriots only so long as their interest is not impaired.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Collector of the Port of New York, merits the contempt of every friend of order, proves him totally unworthy of the place he holds, and calls upon the executive to dismiss him.

Resolved, That the refusal of the Collector of that port to enforce the law and the riotous proceedings in Boston, almost demonstrate that the Banks are in power, and not the government, and it behooves the people in time to rally in support of the constitution, and cast down the odious monopolies in the shape of petty bank tyrannies, who are long will leave them nothing of liberty but the name.

Resolved, That we cannot improve the government, so to arrange its financial concerns as to be entirely clear of every connection with these institutions, whose tender mercies and exalted patriotism, the people dread more than a foreign foe.

The following resolution, presented by Thomas Hogan, was then read by the President and adopted—

Resolved, That we are confident that the suspension of specie payments will aggravate instead of relieving the present wide spread distress, and that it will increase instead of diminishing the debt due to foreigners. In the first place, the only check which the banks pretend to have upon undue issues of notes, (that of redeeming them in specie) will be totally removed; and secondly, the certain result of the measure will be an enormous increase of paper money, a consequent depreciation of the currency, and an extravagant rise of the prices of all commodities; thus inducing further importations of foreign products—lessening the exports—keeping our own people out of employment, and enlarging the debt to foreigners, and diminishing the means to pay.

WM. THOMSON, Pres't

Frederick Stoeber, John Wilbank, Israel Young, Francis Brelsford, Edward A. Penniman, Furman E. Downs—Vice Presidents.

John Fernal, Thomas O'Neil, Eli Dillin—Secretaries.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

ESSAY ON BANKING.

SECTION IV.

M. is a merchant—when he commenced business he was worth \$5000—he traded on, in foreign and domestic goods, pretty successfully upwards of six years, when he was worth \$15 or \$16,000; but in the course of this time he had got into the bank upwards of \$5,000; and then, the change of affairs in Europe, produced a general depression of business here—so that to prevent loss on his goods he sent them to a distant part of the State, where the credit system prevailed—to pay when the planters sold their crops, which here, was tobacco. But when the crop was sold he could collect but few debts—to sue, would break up his business—the only alternative was to wait another year, and then collect them in tobacco—this he preferred, especially as the promise, to take tobacco, would greatly increase his sales, and so enable him to run his stock very low, with a view to winding up his business. This plan, though, pushed him about \$2,000 further into the bank, otherwise, it succeeded very well—sales went on pretty brisk—the time for selling the crop arrived—he purchased as much as would, at the then Orleans prices, produce him 16 or \$17,000 which he had ample means to pay for, and the expense of shipping. But here his misfortune commenced—he could not get a boat off for season on account of low water, he had to sell some, to a little disadvantage, to meet some payments in bank. When a rise came in the fall, it was so short, that only one boat got off—with which an agent went and sold it to good advantage; but could weather set in, so that the others could not get off, and while he waited there for them, he took a fever and died, and a certain vacation administered and got the money, and cleared out, and keeps it to this day—another boat sunk in the river in shallow water, which injured the cargo considerably; another sunk in New Orleans in consequence of a boat striking her and throwing her under the bow of a ship—all met with some disaster. So that all the cargoes did not produce him much over \$5000, which if he had been successful in shipping, on the first attempt, would have produced 16 or \$17,000, 7 or \$8000 of which would be profit, which would have made him worth 23 or \$24,000, which would have enabled him to pay every debt he owed, and left him 6 or \$7,000 in cash, and 5 or \$6,000 in goods and debts, besides 10 or \$12,000 in good property. Two years after the first attempt, he was so far recovered from the shock, as to be able to make another purchase, of as much, he calculated, as would certainly pay every debt he owed. But this effort was more disastrous than the first; the greater part of this was sunk in the river, through the mismanagement of hands, in an unavoidable absence through illness. This might as well have continued in the river; for by the time it was made fit for market, and arrived there, sales had stopped, all orders were filled, and

when they commenced, it was at less than half the former price, so that the injured and uninsured together, produced but little more than paid the expense of shipping. Now nearly all his active property was gone—every one wanted their money—from one dollar to thousands. His notes in the bank were not wanted; attachments issued, and to prevent real estate, he conveyed his goods and debts and some real estate in trust, to pay notes in bank, as fast as they would go. The trustee, sold the goods, collected nearly all the debts, and cleared out, leaving the endorser to pay the debts, which the solvent ones did, as far as they were concerned, to their great embarrassment. Suits were brought, judgments rendered; executions levied; property sold, or rather sacrificed, for what it would bring—one piece which he had, not long before, refused \$3,500 for, sold for about \$350; there was to be sure at that time a considerable and general depression in the sales of property; another piece, which he had refused \$2,200 for, sold, payable in bank notes, silver, and so on, till every thing, real and personal, furniture and all, to his last bed, table, chair, knife and fork, skillet, cow and calf; and some of these latter two or three times over—his friends would buy and lend them, and then another execution would come and seize and sell, subject to the claim of the former purchaser, and of course they would not bring much, and another friend would buy them and lend—besides this, there was another very annoying class, in the form of distraints. So that although he was a man of some fortune, he was almost afraid to have a loaf of bread in his house, and at an approaching step, not a little terrified. But he suffered not alone—he had a faithful and precious wife, who possessed the keenest kind of sensibilities belonging to her sex—and children too that could feel. His failure produced a good deal of neighborhood talk, which in such cases is not commonly of the most tender kind. A committee from the society to which M. belonged, consisting of five or twelve members, men of the first character and intelligence, some of whom have filled offices of the first dignity in the government, and some of whom had strong prejudices against M., undertook to examine into his conduct, and after six days or parts of days investigation, they reported, that, after full inquiry, we have good reason to believe that M. in all his conduct, was actuated by strictly honest motives, and that his failure, in business, was from causes entirely beyond his control. This conclusion was unanimous. But, finally, the bank called him, and cast him into prison, where he has been about fifteen years, with but little prospect of relief, until relieved by death. For death himself is a relief many; he has relieved many a prisoner from his sorrow, his sighing and his cell; he relieved Lazarus from his sores and sufferings.

SECTION V.

T. was a Trader in general. He bought and sold land, lots, goods, produce, stock, &c. When he had no use for his money, he deposited it in the bank Z.; and sometimes, when he needed more than he had, he borrowed from it; mutual and entire confidence subsisted between him and the bank. He now purchased a very large amount of stock, partly on credit—and set off to market; when he arrived he found purchasers disposed to pay him in the notes of this bank; (for, as was intimated before, it had made large issues, and its notes had a very extensive circulation.)—to these notes he was not at all averse, for his confidence was firm, especially as it enabled him, he thought, to get rather better prices, and make brisker sales, which when completed, he set off home, with about \$25,000 in notes of this bank, where he arrived after an absence of about five months. But what was his consternation, when he found the bank completely broken, and its notes not worth one cent in the dollar! He found the bank edifice, to be sure; but the doors were closed, and the officers dispersed and engaged about other matters. He now knew that he was completely ruined! He had no power to enter the house and examine the vaults, and the books, and if he had, there was but little prospect of success. He was reduced to extreme poverty. His house and home and all that he had were sold to pay the debts contracted in purchasing stock, and he left still in debt. There was no possible redress for him; his only alternative was quiet submission—which was the case with many other sufferers. I have supposed the bank Z., to have failed from necessity—from numerous great and unavoidable losses.

I will suppose another case, which may not be very remote from fact. Which though not of frequent occurrence, we the people have no possible means to prevent their frequency. A bank which I shall call Q.—was for many years in high credit. At length however, one or more sharpers contrived to get possession of all the shares of stock, and of course the entire management of the bank; and then went to printing more notes, and sending out agents in every direction to change them off for gold, silver or other bank notes, which was not hard to do, as this bank had always been in high credit, and in the mean time, they were busy in getting all the accommodation notes, that is endorsed individual notes, due to the bank for money lent, changed into joint notes of drawer and endorser, with, in many instances, additional security, made payable in another bank, which when completed, were sold to the bank; and then, when done, the bank shut up—done to business—redeemed no more of its notes. And it is supposed, this sharper, in this way, realized some hundreds of thousands of dollars, though not worth a cent before. All these thousands were lost forever to citizens holding the notes of this bank.

ERRATA.

Near foot of Column 1, read need for plend.
Near foot of Column 2, read ride for write.
Near top 2d column Sec. 2, read waning for warnings.
Near foot 2d column Sec. 3, read thing for things, same line read ought for draught.
Near foot 2d column, Sec. 2, read, and long sickness.
Last line but one, Sec. 3, read exactly for exact.

LOOK AT THIS!

A. L. those indebted to the late firm of Scott & Chew, are particularly requested to come forward & make payment, as it is absolutely necessary for it to be attended to.

J. & W. R. CHEW.

Lexington, June 13th 1837.—24-1m.

55th Notice!

PERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully but earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts and notes. We mean those that are due.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

Lexington June 10, 1837—24-16.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1837.

“Hannibal” and “Red Bucket” have been received, but owing to a press of other matter, are left for our next.

The County Court of Fayette on Monday last, ordered the levy and collection of four cents on each hundred dollars of the assessed property in the County, to make the first payment of five dollars on each of the thousand shares subscribed to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.

The Court also requested the judges of the election, at the several places of voting in the county, at the August election, to open a column, and take the sense of the people of the county, whether they are for or against forfeiting the stock, after making the first payment.

SPECIAL DEPOSITES.—The Editor C. of the Intelligencer, having made a “special deposit” of information for our use, as men of general information do not need it, we shall not be as parsimonious as the banks, and lock that special information in our own vault, but will give it to such of our readers as do not possess general information:—

“A special deposit, then,” says the Intelligencer, “is any thing, money, or any valuable article, placed, for safekeeping only, for a special object, in the possession of a bank, or other corporation, or of an individual, and the identical money or other thing, in such cases is returned to the depositor, or to his order on application.”

If the United States made a special deposit of gold and silver in the Northern Bank, for the special object of paying the pensions to the worn out soldiers, who achieved the independence of our country, and if upon the presentation of the order of the Pension agent for that special object, the Cashier should refuse to return it, upon what principle could the Postmasters or other receivers of public moneys, calculate upon having their special deposits returned in any thing except ship plasters?

William W. Worsley Esq. of Louisville, in violation of law commenced issuing check tickets in that city; but the citizens, knowing that this measure, if persisted in, would banish all the silver change, expressed their disapprobation so strongly, that Mr. W. desisted, and is calling in his plasters, of which about \$150 had been issued, and offers to redeem them in specie.

The city Gazette, in noticing the above circumstance, is pretty severe on our corporation and gives the banks a good hint.

The Gazette says, “It has been with surprise, that it was understood, the citizens of Lexington and Maysville, had resorted to this worthless and illegal expedient. No two counties in the State have probably so great an amount of accumulated capital, as Fayette and Mason. Upon what pretext, principle there could not have been: upon what pretext, can this resort to rage have been made in counties where every farmer was supplied with money and the citizens could have preserved themselves so readily from the abomination of ship plasters? While writing the inquiry an answer has suggested itself—they were afraid the silver would be carried to Woodford or Bourbon or Scott where probably specie debts were owing or the citizens of such counties as well as of Madison, Jefferson & Clarke attended the Lexington market. Well it is a happy answer and just as wise and as moral and as politic, as the reasons assigned for the Banks refusing to pay their notes in specie, for fear those who had a right to it, might obtain their right. It was contended, that those who had specie debts were owing or the citizens might be ready to pay specie, while the Banks did, and might in the meantime, have credit upon the fact being known to their neighbors, that they had plenty of cash, but would employ it in payment of contracts, because, if they did, forsooth, they could not boast of having so much. What a solid basis for credit to stand upon!!! It is not intended to intimate that either of our neighbors, who has acted with any improper motive, but the example is to be deprecated; municipal corporations, having at any rate, but a limited and restricted power, depending upon their charters for their authority to act upon any subject, to violate that charter, by undertaking to make and supply a circulating medium, to issue paper, in direct hostility to a law enacted prior to their existence—this could not have anticipated of such enlightened and honorable bodies. It must have resulted from inadvertency. Let them imitate the worthy example of Mr. Worsley issue no more, and retract the notes already thrown upon the community.”

A Cynthia plaster, purporting to be for 25 Cents, was tendered us the other day. It was already in ribbons. We preferred giving credit for six cents to changing it.

An honest Bank. The Bank of upper Canada has declared its intention not to suspend specie payments, but to continue the liquidation of all claims upon the institution, so long as there shall be a dollar in the vaults! This reminds us of the honesty of an old gentleman who supposing himself on his death bed, appeared very unhappy, and was consoled by his friends, who stated to him that he had always been an honest man, when he replied that the laws of the country had made him so.

We cut the following from the Albany Argus. UPPER CANADA BANKS.—Lieut. Gov. Sir Francis Bond Head, upon the application of the Upper Canada Bank and other institutions, for permission to suspend, has signified his willingness “to assume the serious responsibility of enabling the said banks until thirty days after the next meeting of the legislature, and under certain restrictions, to continue their business without the necessity of redeeming their notes in specie.” The condition of executive interference is, that the banks in question shall have first paid out, in the redemption of their outstanding bills, all the gold and silver in their possession, or at their command, and shall certify that for the bona fide want of such gold and silver specie, they can pay no longer. How nearly the U. C. Banks had approximated this point of destination does not appear, but from all accounts, so steady was the drain upon them, it was quite probable that they would speedily qualify themselves to proceed in their business, under the requisition of Sir Francis.

SITUATION OF THE TOWANDA BANK.

Notes in circulation \$357,485
Dividends unpaid 7,011
Due Treasurers of Tioga Nav. Comp. 837 38
Due depositors 29,830 13

Specie on hand 295,163 41
20,693

Money wanting to pay \$274,470 41

18 NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

Notes in circulation 4,931,000
Individual deposits 9,536,000
United States 3,820,000

Specie on hand \$18,387,000
2,596,000

Money wanting to pay \$15,691,000

63 NEW YORK COUNTRY BANKS

Circulation 9,601,000
Specie 1,100,000

Money wanting to pay \$8,507,000

U. STATES PENNSYLVANIA BANK

Circulation 3,260,000
Individual deposits 2,360,000

Specie on hand 11,630,000
2,160,000

Money wanting to pay \$9,460,000

Bad as may be the condition of the Kentucky banks, whose situation as respects their specie affairs, we gave in our last, we believe they can challenge a comparison with any in the union. So far as we have been able to ascertain, they have decidedly the advantage over any other banks.

Two malicious hoaxes have lately been played off, which justly entitle their authors to the reprehension of a virtuous community. The first purporting to be a letter from New York, which was issued in an extra of the Richmond Whig, giving an account of an attack made upon the custom house, by the importing merchants, backed by the jobbers and retailers, for the purpose of seizing upon their bonds—but that after succeeding in breaking the doors, they were opposed by the other citizens, and after a contest of some time, with dirks, knives and bludgeons, were expelled.

The other reached us in a Maysville Monitor Extra, said to have been received through the P.M. at Wheeling, that Messrs. Forsyth & Poinsett had resigned their seats in the cabinet. Although neither of those accounts possessed the internal evidence of truth, yet they did impose on many of the most intelligent editors, who did not take the trouble of a critical examination.

We had another wicked hoax in our city on Tuesday night. About 11 o'clock the cry of fire was started by some evil minded person, which called our peaceful citizens from their slumbers. It was a hoax, not more true than the attack upon the custom house, or the resignation of the Secretaries of State and War.

If there is no ordinance for the punishment of such utterers of false news, one should be passed and executed.

Late arrivals at New York furnish London dates to the 24th and Liverpool to the 25th of April. Except as to money matters, the extracts we have seen have but little interest.

The arrangement made by Mr. Biddle of issuing bills for two millions, payable in England at 12 or 14 months, and which bills were remitted by the packets from New York, just arrived in England, seems to have inspired some degree of confidence. But John Bull had not then received the intelligence that this was the last dying effort of the United States Bank—that only a few days after the emission of these bills, she stopped for the want of funds! When this intelligence shall have been received, and the further failures of merchants in the English trade, for millions upon millions, and of the defalcation of the American banks, a scene will be exhibited on that island never before witnessed. The price of United Bank stock will be only nominal—a run will be made so strong for Jackson money, that even the bank of old England will be compelled to strike. These are our opinions, the correctness of which will probably be tested by the next arrival.

Most of the extracts from the English papers, which we have seen, are eulogies on the United States Bank, and highly censuring the American Government for not rechartering it. That the Barrings, to whom its control at present, belongs, may, by those bills slip themselves out of an individual responsibility for the amount, we think probable; but honest John Bull will doubtless have to bear the loss, as their ultimate payment is highly problematical.

THE PATRIOTIC DANIEL WEBSTER. During the last war, it became absolutely necessary, that the United States should levy internal duties and direct taxes, and borrow money, for the support of government, and to carry on the war. The congressional Journals show the following facts:

On the 1st July, 1813, Mr. Webster, then a representative from Massachusetts, voted against a bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

On the 9th he voted against the bill laying duties on refined sugars.

On the same day, he voted against the bill laying duties on sales at auction.

On the 10th against the bill laying duties on carriages.

On the 7th January, 1814, one of the darkest periods of the war, and after our gallant little navy had covered itself with glory, he voted against an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the navy.

On the 10th he voted against a proposition more effectually to detect and punish traitors and spies.

On the 14th he voted against a bill making provision to fill the ranks of the army.

On the 22d he voted, in a minority of seven against a bill authorising the enlistment of troops for five years or during the war.

On the 25th he voted against a bill for enforcing the non-importation laws.

On the 8th February, against the bill to raise five regiments of riflemen.

On the 25th March, he voted against the bill to call forth the militia, to execute the laws of the union, and repel invasion.

On the 1st December, only a few days before the sitting of the Hartford convention, he voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the government and maintaining the public credit.

On the 10th he voted to postpone, indefinitely, a bill authorising the president of the United States, to call upon the several states for their respective quotas of militia, to defend the frontiers against invasion.

On the 13th, he voted against the same bill. He also voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for the support of government, and maintain the public credit and also against an appropriation for rebuilding the capitol and public offices which had been destroyed by the enemy.

We do not believe that even the Observer will have the temerity to deny the truth of the foregoing statements.—Yet this is the man for whom the patriotic chivalry of Kentuckians are expected to lend their aid, in elevating to the first office in the nation!

This is the man who has been received and courted by Mayors and Corporations—feasted and caressed by Kentucky Whigs!

We are indeed a magnanimous people!

The Concord New Hampshire Patriot says, “Mr. Webster is now on an expedition to the West, as an agent for the sale of lands belonging to a company of speculators.”

The called Legislatures of Mississippi and New Jersey have adjourned without extending any favors to the banks.

Governor Duncan has issued his proclamation for the convention of the Illinois Legislature on the 3d July. Our Governor still remains firm.

The Louisville Public Advertiser states, upon what authority we know not, “that the branch or agency of the Bank of the U. States, in the city of New York, refuses to receive the branch checks of the late U. S. Bank, recently issued by Mr. Biddle.”

The Louisville Journal of the 12th says, “We have heard of a sale last week, of bagging at 19, and rope at 8 and 9 cents.”

A destructive fire occurred in Suffolk, Va. on the 3d inst. by which upwards of fifty dwelling houses, stores, &c. were consumed.

From the latest dates we have from the South it appears the troubles with the Indians have not entirely ceased yet.

The Planters Bank of Natchez has published a series of resolutions, from which it appears the Directors will allow six per cent. interest on all notes presented for payment, until specie payments shall be resumed.—Madison Courier & Enquirer.

From the Savannah Georgian. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE—LATEST FROM TAMPA. PENSACOLA, May 22

NAVAL.—The West India squadron is expected to sail on the 25th inst. for the Gulf of Mexico. It consists of the

Frigate Constellation, Com. A. J. Dallas.

Sloops of war Concord M. Mix, Com'r.

Natchez, W. Mervine, Commander.

St. Louis, Thos Paine, Commander.

Boston, Fred. Engle, Lieut. Com'g.

Schr. Grampus, J. M. McIntosh Lt. Com'g.

The U. S. steamer America, Lieutenant Com'g S. Johnson, arrived here yesterday from Tampa, no news of consequence. The Indians came in slowly, and did not bring their rifles nor women and children; after remaining about the camp some time, they would go out under the pretence of bringing them in.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 1, 1837.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 2d of March last, notice is hereby given that the receipts for the month of April were, as nearly as can be now ascertained,

From Customs, \$983,600

“ Lands, 1,011,700

Total \$1,995,300

LEVI WOODBURY.

Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—Although not required by the resolution, it is stated for the information of the community, that the payments for expenditures during the same month amounted to \$3,887,403 34.

L. W.

CIRCULAR FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO THE DEPOSIT BANKS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
May 18th, 1837.

Sir—As the painful information has reached this Department, through the public press, that your bank has suspended specie payments, the object of this letter is to learn, officially, if the fact has happened, and to receive such explanations concerning the reason for it, and the future course of your business as it will be apparent, are so important to the Department to know, under the existing liabilities and relations between you and the government.

While on the one hand, it is deemed proper that such indulgences should be granted by this Department to its former fiscal agents, as they may request, consistently with the laws and the present state of the Treasury, it must be apparent on the other hand, that nothing can be granted which is likely to endanger the safety of the public funds and other important public interests.

The imperative provisions of the act of June 1836, make it the duty of this department to discontinue ordering any further sums of the public money to be placed with the deposit banks, after suspending specie payments. And hence you are notified, that no more can thus be deposited in your institution, provided such a failure to redeem your notes has actually occurred.

It is also made my duty, as soon as practicable, to select other depositories, and place with them the money of the U. States in your possession, as well as the

accruing revenue; but the department will endeavor to draw out the funds in your hands by warrants and transfers, reasonable in their amount, and in the periods of their payment. Such warrants and transfers, it is trusted, you will at all times be anxious and able to meet, in a manner satisfactory, to all concerned; not only with a view to fulfill faithfully your contract and relieve the Treasury and its creditors from embarrassment and losses, but to exonerate yourselves and sureties from consequences equally injurious, inevitable and unpleasant.

I trust further, that you will continue to regard it your duty, while any public money remains in your possession, to forward regularly all the returns and statements which are required by your agreements—the mutual advantages from doing which cannot fail to be obvious.

The Department will also feel much obliged, if you will furnish, as early as practicable replies to the following inquiries, in order that it may be in possession of such intelligence from you, in an authentic form, as will be useful to the community and the States, and very material for regulating properly the future measures of the Treasury. Those inquiries are:

1st. Whether you expect to resume specie payments soon, and what mode you propose to take fully and seasonably to indemnify, to secure, and satisfy the Government and the public creditors for any breach of your agreement and bond?

2d. Whether, if you do not expect to resume specie payments soon, any particular time for it hereafter has not yet been decided on, and what special efforts or arrangements you intend to make for that very important object.

I am, respectfully,

your ob't servant

LEVI WOODBURY.

Sec'y of the Treasury.

To the Cashier of the—Bank.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of 13th April.

“The truth is, the BANKS of the U. States are always the STRONGEST when they hold the LEAST specie, and the COUNTRY always the RICHEST when it has the LEAST gold and silver.”—L. Q.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

United States Bank notes 2 per cent. below par. JACKSON CURRENCY Gold and Silver, 10 per cent. PREMIUM.—Balt. Rep.

The three last packets have carried out nearly 800,000 dollars in specie. In the London packets about 400,000 dollars—in the Liverpool 150,000 dollars—and in the Havre 250,000 dollars. About one third of this amount is believed to have been shipped by the U. S. Bank, leaving probably in her vaults less than one million of dollars to eight millions of paper currency out. The trade in specie has increased in all street very much during the last week. Vast quantities are coming out—from old stockings—some from the west—some from the banks.

Since the suspension took place it is calculated that 2,500,000 dollars of specie have left this port for Europe, and that in the next month probably 500,000 dollars more will follow. The premium varying from 6 to 10 per cent. is an inducement for all the holders to part with it—particularly as, apparently at present prices, paper money will command what it really would do before the suspension.—N. Y. Herald.

BY THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS MAIL.

The following interesting item of intelligence, from Mexico, is copied from the New Orleans Bee of 20th May:

“We learn with great pleasure, by the schr. Mechanic from Matamoros, that all the American vessels with their passengers and crews, which had been captured and detained at that place, have been liberated by order of General Bustamante, and that the commander of the Mexican fleet was arrested and imprisoned at Vera Cruz, for having captured these vessels. This is a striking proof of the magnanimity of Bustamante's character, and an omen of returning amity between the two nations.”

General Santa Anna was still at his plantation near Vera Cruz, and consequently the report of his having been taken to the city of Mexico is untrue.”

DIED.—On the 3d inst., after a lingering illness Mrs. MARY W. PALMER, relict of the late J. W. PALMER. In the premature loss of this estimable lady, society has been deprived of a useful member and her rising family has been deprived of a kind, indulgent and affectionate mother.

Louisville Price Current.

STREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

DRAWING OF CLASS 21 FOR 1837.

35,—40,—54,—38,—41,—57,—36,—34,—48,—65,—28,—22.

TO STOCK RAISERS.

NEW GOODS.

Orear & Berkley,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER Goods.

OUR Stock being complete, we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles—as we presume those wishing to purchase, will examine for themselves. We therefore respectfully solicit a call from our friends and customers, and the public generally, and give our pledge that they shall be accommodated on as good terms, as in any part of the western country.

Orear & Berkley.
Lex April 21, 1837—16-4f.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE

THE regular trips of the afternoon Passenger Car from Frankfort, and the morning Car from Lexington, will be resumed in a few days. The hours of departure will be so fixed as to accommodate the travel through, to, and from Louisville, without delay at Frankfort.

The Lexington morning Car will arrive at Frankfort before the departure of the accommodation Line of Stages for Louisville; the afternoon Car will arrive at Frankfort in time for the mail line to Louisville.

The morning Car from Frankfort will leave immediately after the arrival there of the mail stage from Louisville; and the afternoon Car will leave Frankfort, immediately after the arrival there of the accommodation Stages from Louisville. Both lines of Cars will connect at Lexington with the mail and accommodation lines for Louisville.

FARE—One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents.

H. MACONATH, CLERK.
Lexington, May 30, 1837—22-4f.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS;

A FRESH SUPPLY.

JUNE, 1837.

D. R. SAMUEL C. TROTTER at his old stand on Cheapside, has received a fresh importation of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which with his former stock render his assortment full, general, and complete.

The Medicines he sells, shall be fresh and of good quality—and his prices moderate.

Prescriptions put up with neatness and care.

June 1, 1837—22-4f.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

A T. H. SHAW'S FASHIONABLE HAT STORE, six dozen very superior White and Russia, HATS.
May 3, 1837—18-4f.

20 DOZEN SUPERIOR OLD PORT WINE,

for sale by J. T. FRAZER.
Lexington, May 30 1837.—22-4f.

SAMUEL OLDHAM,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their past favors so liberally extended to him for the last 10 or 12 years, and as he is determined to give his attention and exertions, as usual, to his business, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of their favor. His DRESSING ROOM is still at his old well known stand, on Main Street, Lexington, just below Mr. JOHN BRENNAN'S Hotel, and nearly opposite the Lexington Library, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers generally.

He would also wish to inform the public that his

BATH-HOUSE

Is in full operation for the present season—neat and clean, and good attendance.

WARM, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS,
At all hours from 5 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.
He also wishes to invite attention to sundry articles in his line, such as
Florida and Cologne Water, and Preston's Sals. Also—Wigs, Top Pieces, Braid Curls and Puffs; new fashion Force Pieces for elderly Ladies; Changeable Braids, &c. &c. &c.

FANCY SOAPS AND OILS.

Of every description; and all other articles in his line as usual, such as he has been in the habit of keeping. He has on hand some first rate RAZORS,

That he can warrant; Shaving, Clothes, Hair and Hat BRUSHES; Ladies' Pin Cushions, with screws to fasten to their Work Tables.

Recollect, his CURLS are of the latest and newest fashions, just received.

May 25, 1837—21-3m.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between S. P. SCOTT and JOSEPH CHEW has this day been dissolved by the sale of the interest of S. P. SCOTT to WILLIAM R. CHEW. The business will be continued under the firm of J. & W. R. CHEW, who will settle all the business of the late firm, both in the payment and receipt of debts.

S. P. SCOTT,
JOSEPH CHEW.

It being imperiously necessary that the business of the old firm should be settled up, we earnestly request all who are indebted to it, to come forward and pay without delay.

The customers of the house are respectfully solicited to continue their favors.

J. & W. R. CHEW.
May, 11th 1837—19-2m.

50 Dollars Reward.

WAS decoyed from the subscriber, living in Fayette county, 7 miles Lexington, on the Lexington and Richmond Turnpike Road, on the 18th inst. by some nefarious wretch, a NEGRO GIRL named CYNTHIA. In her 19th year, of a slender delicate make, perhaps not more than 4 feet 6 inches high, very narrow feet, rather long visage; her color not so very black, though she is wholly of the African race. She took with her a yellow linen dress, two white muslin dresses, one brown figured silk dress, with some other clothing. Her escape is the most singular, as not the least suspicion rested upon her. She has left behind, her distressed parents and 7 full brothers, all younger than herself—the whole family living together.

The above reward will be given for her restoration, if caught out of the State, and Twenty-Five Dollars if taken in the State, and all reasonable charges paid in addition.

ALEXANDER CRAWFORD.
May 17, 1837—20-5f.

CHINN & GAINES

HAVE now received their entire Stock of FANCY GOODS, and can offer to those who wish to purchase, a very large assortment of French worked single and double COLLARS and CAPES, PAINTED LAWNS, JACKETS and MUSLINS, which will be sold low, and to which we invite the attention of purchasers at (Morrison & Bradley's old stand,) No. 54, Main Street.

N. B. A large lot of RICE KID SLIPPERS, just received,
May 3, 1837—13-4f.

EXPRESS MAIL.—Proposals for carrying a daily express mail on horseback, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers, in lieu of exchange newspapers and letters, (other than such as contain money,) not exceeding half an ounce in weight, marked "Express Mail," and public dispatches from the 1st day of January, 1838, to the 30th June, 1842, inclusive, to the following routes, will be received at the Post Office Department until the 20th day of July next inclusive, to be decided on the 24th day of said July.

The Postmaster General will be desirous of making a temporary contract with those whose bids may be accepted for the following service to carry an express mail during the last quarter of the present year, viz: From 1st October to 31st December inclusive, on the same terms as may be accepted under this advertisement, and hopes that all persons making proposals will have in view a commencement of service on the said 1st of October.

No. 30. From Dayton, O. to Richmond, Indiana to Indianapolis, 112 miles and back. Leave Dayton every day at 12 p. m., arrive at Indianapolis by 4 p. m. next day.

Leave Indianapolis every day at 11 a. m., arrive at Dayton by 2 p. m. next day.

To stop at two other intermediate points if required.

No. 31. From Indianapolis to Terre Haute, 72 miles and back. Leave Indianapolis every day at 1 p. m., arrive at Terre Haute by 9 p. m.

Leave Terre Haute every day at 14 p. m., arrive at Indianapolis by 11 p. m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 32. From Terre Haute to Vandalia, Illinois, 99 miles and back. Leave Terre Haute every day at 9 a. m., arrive at Vandalia by 8 a. m.

Leave Vandalia every day at 2 a. m., arrive at Terre Haute by 1 p. m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 33. From Vandalia to St. Louis, Mo. 65 miles and back. Leave Vandalia every day at 9 a. m., arrive at St. Louis by 4 p. m.

Leave St. Louis every day at 3 p. m., arrive at Vandalia by 12 p. m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 35. From Cincinnati, O. to Georgetown, Ky. 70 miles and back. Leave Cincinnati every day at 8 a. m., arrive at Georgetown by 5 p. m.

Leave Georgetown every day at 8 p. m., arrive at Cincinnati by 7 a. m. next day.

No. 36. From Georgetown by Frankfort and Shelbyville to Louisville, 70 miles and back. Leave Georgetown every day at 5 p. m., arrive at Louisville by 1 a. m. next day.

Leave Louisville every day at 12 m., arrive at Georgetown by 8 p. m.

No. 37. From Louisville by Elizabethtown to Glasgow, 93 miles and back. Leave Louisville every day at 2 a. m., arrive at Glasgow by 3 p. m. next day.

Leave Glasgow every day at 8 p. m., arrive at Louisville by 7 a. m. next day.

No. 38. From Glasgow by Gallatin to Nashville, 71 miles and back. Leave Glasgow every day at 1 p. m., arrive at Nashville by 11 p. m.

Leave Nashville every day at 8 a. m., arrive at Glasgow by 7 p. m.

To stop at one other intermediate point if required.

No. 39. From Nashville by Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and Fayetteville to Huntsville, Ala. 117 miles and back. Leave Nashville every day at 11 a. m., arrive at Huntsville by 1 p. m. next day.

Leave Huntsville every day at 4 p. m., arrive at Nashville by 8 a. m. next day.

Proposals for running this route by Franklin, Columbia, and Paducah, 123 miles and back, will be considered.

No. 40. From Huntsville to Elytown, 99 miles and back. Leave Huntsville every day at 2 p. m., arrive at Elytown by 1 a. m. next day.

Leave Elytown every day at 3 a. m., arrive at Huntsville by 4 p. m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 41. From Elytown to Montgomery, 102 miles and back. Leave Elytown every day at 1 a. m., arrive at Montgomery by 4 p. m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 2 p. m., arrive at Elytown by 3 a. m. next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

Each route is to be bid for separately. The route, the sum, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in the bid. The sum should be stated by the year.

No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form, viz:

"The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for carrying the Express Mail from the 1st day of October next, with good and sufficient securities, to perform the service proposed. Dated 1837."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other satisfactory testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

The Postmaster General reserves the power of changing the schedules, but not so as to increase the expedition, without making the additional compensation authorized by law.

The mails are to leave precisely at the time set.

Five minutes only are allowed for opening and closing the intermediate offices.

The pay of the trip will be forfeited by a failure to arrive in time, and this forfeiture may be increased into a penalty not exceeding ten times the pay of the trip, according to the circumstances under which the failure happened.

For a repetition of failures the contract may be annulled.

No excuse whatever will be taken for a failure.

Departures and arrivals are to be regulated by the apparent or sun time.

Double stock will be paid for where it is actually employed, when the mail regularly exceeds seventy pounds in weight.

It should become necessary at any time to discontinue the service, a result which is not expected, the contractors will be entitled to receive two months' extra pay.

The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie.

Those who enter into this service must make up their minds not to let bad roads, nor storms, nor floods, nor casualties, nor dangers, prevent their performance according to contract.

AMOS KENDALL.
Post Office Department,
March, 23, 1837. 16—134th July.

LAW NOTICE.

MY Clients are informed, that in the case of the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jessamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by Aaron K. WOOLLEY, Esq. who will close my engagements in those courts. My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner HENRY HUMPHRIES, Esq. and by Aaron K. WOOLLEY and Madison C. JOHNSON, Esqs. in those for which they were not engaged against me.

DANL MAYES.
Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10-4f



JUNE!

THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF CAPITAL PRIZES

EVER OFFERED IN ONE MONTH!

1 Prize of	40,000 Dollars!
2 "	30,000 "
4 "	20,000 "
3 prizes of 15,000! 10 of 10,000, &c.	

It would be useless to expatiate on the advantages presented to our customers in the Schemes of this month—they speak for themselves, and will doubtless receive the attention they deserve. We would especially ask the notice of our friends to the Virginia, Grand Consolidated, and Maryland Schemes, which are unrivalled. To ensure a supply and prevent disappointment, lose no time in addressing their orders to.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

15 Drawn Numbers in each 25 Tickets!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 5
For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, June 17, 1837.

CAPITALS.

25,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 7,500 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,165 dollars! 25 Prizes of 1,000 dollars!—50 Prizes of 500 dollars! 50 Prizes of 300 dollars!—85 of 200—63 of 100, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10 Shares in proportion. Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets will cost only \$240. Halves and Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

The Holder of the Capital entitled to \$30,000 nett!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 4.
Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday June 24, 1837.

Capitals.

35,294 dollars! 11,764 dollars! 6,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars! 2,361 dollars! 50 Prizes of 1,000 dollars! 50 Prizes of 500 dollars! 50 Prizes of 300—63 Prizes of 150, &c. Tickets 10 Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130 Dollars. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway N. Y.
May 18, 1837—20.



JAS. M. COONS,

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER:

Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky,
A few doors below Brennan's Hotel, opposite D. Bradford's, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's best full quality, plain and common.

SADDLES, TRAINING SADDLES;

Superior and common COACH, GIG, WAGON, CART AND PLOUGH HARNESS;

Saddle-Bags, Medicine-Bags & Carpet Wallets; Hard Leather, Boot and Bellows-Top TRUNKS;

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips—a variety. Carriage, Gig and Stage do do do. Wagon do do do.

With every other article usual in his line, all of which have been faithfully MANUFACTURED of the best materials, in the latest and most approved fashions, and which he will, positively sell as low as they can possibly be offered in this, or any other city in the country.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give him a call. Orders promptly filled.

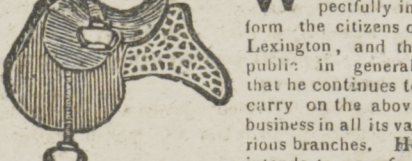
He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received; and still hopes he will share with others in his line of business.

March 2, 1837.—9-6m.

M. D. FLYNT.

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

Main-Street, Lexington Ky., one door above the Library,



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He intends to manufacture all articles in his line, of good quality, and in point of workmanship and stock not to be surpassed in the city or elsewhere. He will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a variety of

Fine Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles; Fine Coach, Gig and Break Harness; Hard Leather Trunks, a Superior article,

And various other kinds—all of the latest and most approved patterns. All articles in his line made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. He hopes, by attention to business, and a desire to please, that he will merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage. He will sell all articles as low as any other establishment in the city, of the same quality.

May 17, 1837—21-4f.

LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the Court-House.

THOMAS M. HICKEY.
March 2, 1837.—9-4f.

JABEZ BEACH.

At his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES AND BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-4f.

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B & H.

Lex Sept 7.—53-4f

NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati, having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable the customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops; Dressing Bureaus do do. Tables do do. Centre do do. Pier do do. Enclosed Bason Stands do. Mahogany Dining, Breakfast,

Extension, Hall and Sideboard Tables; SOFAS, Spring Seat; Mahogany Chairs; Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do; Bed Steps; Patent Bedsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.

VENEERS for sale. Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's Iron-fronted Patent Elastic Cushion-hammer PIANOS—Also, a second-hand Piano for sale on rent.

THOS. W. POWELL, HORACE E. DIMICK,
Main st., 2d door above the Library.
Lexington, Nov. 24, 1836—74-4f

REMOVAL.

CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-4f

TOW LINEN & CO.

5000 YARDS TOW LINEN; 3000 YARDS BERLAPS; For sale on reasonable terms, by J. H. COCHRAN & Co.
Lex, Feb 18, 1837—8-4f

TAILORING.

GILMORE & DAVIS,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the above business at their stand on Jordan's Row, 3d door from the corner of Main Street: hoping by their close attention and a disposition to render entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. LATEST FASHIONS just received
Lexington, April 24, 1837.—17-3m

The Blue Lick House

G. L. PRYOR, the present proprietor of this interesting stand, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made a thorough repair of the House lately occupied by Maj. Moore, at the Blue Licks; having added a superior gallery porch to the house, which has 27 rooms. He has also erected a row of new cottages, convenient to the spring, to which are attached both private and public BATH-HOUSES; and has prepared himself with every thing necessary to render travellers and boarders comfortable, both as it respects Eating, Drinking and Lodging. He has the best cook in the country—the best Liquors the country affords, (in addition to the Blue Lick Water)—his Beds are all new and in good order. A fine ball room and an excellent band of music; &c. as the stages stop at his house it will render the situation more pleasant to those who may choose to visit the Springs, either for health or amusement. Those who may wish to fish or hunt, can have ample opportunities to do so, and every facility afforded them. Various references could be made, but we advise persons who may feel disposed to do so, to come and see for themselves.

April 20, 1837—16-3m

The Observer & Reporter, and Intelligencer Lexington; the Advertiser, Louisville; and the Maysville Monitor, will insert the above three months weekly.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE Subscribers are now receiving Goods for Spring and Summer sales, comprising a great variety of articles, among which are a large assortment of

Ladies' Bonnets, Cloths and Cassimeres, Summer Goods for Gentlemen, Queensware, China, Hardware and Groceries, &c.

They respectfully invite their friends and the public in general, to give them a call.

SAM'L. ROBINSON, & Co.
Lex. April 27, 1837—17-3m

DOCTOR HOLLAND'S SHOP

next door to the Post Office, his RESIDENCE is at BRENNAN'S HOTEL, and his DETERMINATION is to do his BEST.

Lexington, April 26, 1837.—17-3m

BLUE LICK WATER.

D. BRADFORD has just received a fresh supply of this pleasant and wholesome medicinal water, and intends keeping it through the season.
May 3, 1837—18-4f.

Spring and Summer Goods.

MULLINS & KENNETT,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening a large and splendid stock of BRITISH, FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS!

Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in dry good stores—they intend to sell on the most accommodating terms and invite their customers and purchasers generally to give them a call.

May 1st, 1837—18-4f.

NEW GOODS.

M. E. BROWNING

IS RECEIVING HIS

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

His stock is large, and consists of almost every article usually kept in dry good stores; he intends to sell on the most accommodating terms, and invites his customers and purchasers generally, to give him a call.

Lexington, April 21, 1837—17-4f.

STOLEN

FROM the Pasture of the subscribers in Lexington, on Thursday last, a BLACK HORSE, fourteen hands high, a ridgling, white on the shoulders, from the use of the collar, and blind in one eye.

Any person who will deliver said horse to the subscribers in Lexington, shall receive \$10 for their trouble.

DRAKE & THOMPSON.

CAUTION—A second attempt to steal our horses was made on Tuesday night, which induces us to believe, that a gang of horse thieves is now in Lexington, against which the public should be on their guard.

DRAKE & THOMPSON.
Lex Jan 24, 1837—4-4f

N. & H. SHAW.

Have removed their

Fashionable HAT STORE,

TO the City property on Main street, nearly opposite site Morrison & Cornwell's Grocery. They have, and will continue to keep a first rate

ASSORTMENT OF HATS, and will sell as low at wholesale or retail as any house in the city.

Lexington, March 31, 1837.—14-4f

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my late residence in the City of Lexington, containing 38 ACRES, and situated directly next to the Courthouse, on the Curd's road, (Main Cross street) binding near one hundred poles on said road. The improvements are valuable; consisting of a commodious and comfortable Dwellinghouse, Kitchen, Meat-house, &c. all of brick, and new; a good Stable, Corn-crib, &c. within 15 feet of the house is a Well of never failing water, with a Pump, if there is better water in the city or its vicinity, I have never seen it. I will sell the house with eight acres attached, and the balance in two or more lots if desired. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to the undersigned, adjoining the premises.

JAMES L. HICKMAN.
Lexington, March 22, 1837. 12-4f

NEW FIRM

In the Boot & Shoe Business.